

People.

Agents sending to subscriptions tinctly how long they are to res

gents acknowledged.

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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

ON TOP, AGAIN!

Secialist Trade and Labor Al-Hanceman Throws Fakir.

Pall River's Labor Misleader, Whitehead is Forced To Appear in Debate. Fixed Against the Wall, He, "Ducks

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27.—The 1th day of February 1900 will not soon forgotten by the "Fraternity of La-ber Fakirs" in this town. On that memrible day the mighty hammer of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, ribled by Comrade Charles Kroll, of D. 1.17, S. T. and L. A., Providence, R. L., ome down with crushing force on their etiquated citadel of pure and simplenearly transforming it into a vast been of ruins threatening to bury every

Mr. James Whitehead, secretary of the Weavers' Association and Textile Counbeen compelled to accept Comrade Kroll's challenge to debate in Mulcpinners' Hall on the above-mentioned ids, in order to save his reputation. Mr. Whitehead appeared at the appointtime, to the great surprise of many comrades, who suspected that he ould again "entch a train." as he had on a previous occasion, under simihe circumstances. The large hall was wded to its utmost capacity, at least hundred persons being obliged to tend. It was a seldom-equaled oppor-tenity for our comrade to explain the

tunity for our comrade to explain the diss-consciously sound principles and sectics of the Alliance to such an impress audience of union men, and thereby crush the fakirs. To Kroll's credit, it said, that he proved himself equal to the occasion. The crowd was kept listing with the closest attention for nearly two hours.

The meeting opened at 3 p. m., with Conrade James P. Ried, of Olneyville. R. I. as, chairman. He read the challenge issued by Kroll to Whitehead and informed the audience that it would not be a free discussion meeting but exclusively a debate between Kroll and Whitehead. Whitehead was then invited to a seat on the platform, and Kroll was introduced to open up.

The S. T. & L. A. Opens.

The 8. T. & L. A. Open

Kroll opened, saying that he did not need to the debate out of any personal sentiments against Whitehead, whom he had seen but once before in his life; nor with the intention to "wreck the labor unions." His purpose was simply to point out the fact that the existing unions were based on fundamentally wrong principles, and that the methods and tactics employed were not in harmony with the progressiveness of the age, consequently, could not lead to success. He traced the history of the labor movement, and showed that, in spite of gigatic organizations, with enormous sums of money at their command, the condition of the working class steadily deteriorated while the productivity of labor has increased manifold. After a century of the most marvelous progress the world had ever seen, the great majority of the people, the producers of all wealth, found themselves in goverty, want and dependence, actually worked than were their ancestors a hundred years ago. An organization utterly lasting in progressive spirt, he argued, was but a stumbling-block in the way of progress, and retarded the emancipation of the working-class.

The imbecile assertion that "the interests of employer and employee are identical" was then submitted to scrutiny by Kroll, and he demonstrated that it was twee to the itnerest of-the employer to increase his profits by reducing the wages of his employes, and vice versa. If the assertion were true, there would be no maid of labor organizations; the necessity of their existence gave the lie to the fakir, who prated about such "identity of interests." After quoting from the constitution of the Weavers' Union to the effect that there was a "bond of sympaentiments against Whitehead, whom he

of their existence gave the lie to the fakir, who prated about such "identity of interests." After quoting from the constitution of the Weavers' Union to the effect that there was a "bond of sympatic better that the politic better that it is a class had never shown any sympathy for the working-class, but had take advantage of evrey opportunity to increase the exploitation of the workers. Bardless of how much suffering and arrow it had caused. The cotton manufactures, for instance, did not hesitate introduce the Northrop loom, despite the fact that it threw thousands of weaven out of employment and reduced the wass of those employed; on the contage, that was the inducement. "Even was a few cents voluntarily," said he, hay do not do so because they have sympathy for you, but solely bent they fear that you might compeled to grant a far greater increase."

First them directed his blows against cry of the fakir. "No politics in labor like," showing the importances to the sain class of getting and maintaining that supremacy; the capitalists usable political power to defeat every great rike that was inaugurated. Pinkerton and political power to defeat every great rike that was inaugurated. Pinkerton shows used by the capitalists at a sain political power to defeat every great rike that was inaugurated. Pinkerton shows used by the capitalists at a sain political power to defeat every great rike that was inaugurated. Pinkerton shows used by the capitalists at a sain political power to defeat every great rike that was inaugurated. Pinkerton shows in summary of the fakir recent years injunctions. In the strikes by killing and maining which in recent years injunctions. In the strikes by killing and maining which in recent years injunc

meddling in the politics of the capitalst partes. In the union and out of it, they labor constantly to get the members to vote for them or for some other tool of the capitalist class. The result is, for instance, that many Democrats never ioin the union because the officials use their influence to defeat the Democratic party. (Applause.) If your accounts are examined, you will find that not one single cent has been expended on literature that might have enlightened you on your duties and your rights: instead of that, vast sums have been paid as salaries to so-called leaders. Who are going around the country 'catching trains!"

The great applause given the comrade at the conclusion of his speech was a demonstration; it proved that he had not spoken in vain.

Pure and Simple Labor Fakirism on the Pillory.

Mr. Whitehead was then introduced. Ominously and significantly enough, he was coolly recived by his former admirers. He well knew the futilty of attempting to refute Kroll's logical arguments; he made no attempt in that direction. What he did attempt was a series of doges, the first being a statement that he had not come with the intention to dehate Socialism, otherwise he would have been prepared. "I came here," said he, "expecting to hear charges brought against me; he has not preferred any; he cannot convict an innocent man. I have been a candiate for office on the Republican ticket, but there are just as honest men in the Republican party as in the Socialist Labor Party. I am just as good a Socialist as any man in the Socialist Labor Party or in the Alliance. If any man believes that I have done anything dishonest, let him come out and say so." And he sat down amid universal astonishment at his having proved so "easy."

Kroll then again took the floor for a was coolly recived by his former admir-

So "easy."

Kroll then again took the floor for a few minutes; he reiterated the charges he had made; and enlarged upon their

few minutes; he reiterated the charges he had made; and enlarged upon their nature.

Whitehead a in got on his feet and repeated that the been no charges, and again sat the been no charges, and again sat the being a fakir, a decoy duck and the print of them jumped to their feet shouting that the labor leaders of Fall River had been assailed, and demanding the right to defend themselves. The chairman rapped for order and said that it was made distinctly clear and understood at the opening of the meeting that no interference from either side would be allowed. In spite of this, one of the fakirs began to speak; that created an uproar in the audience. A number of men told him to continue, while others protested vehemently. It was a critical moment, but Chairman Ried was master of the situation. He restored order, ad the meeting adjourned in an orderly manner.

A Seat Captured.

M'KEESPORT, Feb. 25 .- At the elec tion held here Tuesday, Feb. 20, Comrade Andrew Hunter, for Mayor, received 98 votes. Comrade Allan J. Nelson, for votes. Comrade Allan J. Nelson, for Common Council, Ninth Ward, received 61 votes, electing the latter. This is the first seat in the Council captured by the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania.

Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20 .- The S. L. P. nomination papers, which were filed on Feb. 16, with 1,700 signatures, put in the field a full municipal ticket, as follows:

field a full municipal ticket, as follows:
School Director, Dr. John J. Koller;
School Commissioner,s Paul Dinger, Brower G. Margeson and Mrs. Lizzie Christiansen; Justices of the Pence, James Rugg and Joseph C. Davey; Clerk of Police Court, Frederick Brown; Constables, John Heidenreich, Andrey Mandel, Frank Byer, George Eliman, Herman Dersch, W. D. Kelm; Members of City Council: Second District, Fred. Herz: Third District, W. F. Steer: Fred. Herz; Third District, W. F. Steer Fourth District, John D. Goerke; Sixth Pourth District, John D. Goerze; Sixth District, M. R. O'Furey; Seventh District, Henry Foerster; Eighth District, Laidore Kronman; Ninth District, Joseph Reiman; Tenth District, Joseph Gable; Eleventh District, John Kircher.

The campaign will now begin in carnest and will be carried on with vizor and on

The strike of the Rod Mill workers has collapsed. One-third of the Wire Trust's employes are blacklisted, and these aristocrats of labor have now ample leisure to mediate on the peculiar workings of the great pure and simple theory of "harmony between Capital and Labor."

The temporary spurt of "prosperity" has here, as elsewhere, caused sortewhat of a revival of trade-unionism. The meetings of the Central Labor Union are rather well attended. Our Kangraoos, who thought they had the C. L. U. in their pockets, became very much enthused, and one of them wrote a letter to the weekly edition of the New York "Volkszeitung" praising the C. L. U. as the most socialistic central body in the country.

But, alas, the Kangraoo enthusiasm turned out, to be mispiaced. Two weeks after the publication of the aforesaid praise, the C. L. U. slapped its Kangraoo enthics in the face by defeaving their candiate for the presidency of the body rod electing a pure and simpler with a vote of 73 against 39.

The following week the weekly "Volkszeitung" contained a furious tirade from the erstwhile admirer. That good man would not fall into such mishaps, if he would follow our advice and confine himself to writing on such things as Mormonium, delhi um tremens, firewater, instead of talking about matters of the labor novement in regard to which it is so very risky to telk through one's hat.

There will be no lack of freak more-ments in the present campaign. The local Jones boomers have held a conference and decided to circulate nomination papers. The Cleveland Kangaroos have oined with the Debsites and are likewise trying to get signatures for their mule ticket

Peekskill, N. Y.

Peekskill, N. .Y., Feb. 23.-For the first time the S. L. P. held here a municipal convention and nominated the following

Trustee, First District, Gilbert Mac-Avery, driller; Trustee, Second District, W. H. Depew, stove-molder; Assessor, Charles Zolot, sheet ironworker; Water Commissioners, John Lent, stove-molder; W. J. Richards, stove-molder; Fred. Varin, invariance.

Of Pioneer Alliance, S. T. & L. A., of Haverhill to the Shoeworkers of Haverhill and Vicinity.

FELLOW WAGE-SLAVES:-

Often, and again, have you responded to the frantic, and familiar cry sent up by the traitor leaders of pure and simple trade organizations: "Organize! Organ-ize!! Organize!!!" As often as you have во "organized," you have been defeated, not because you did not fight hard enough, but because you were organized on false lines, which is the same as saying that you remained actually unorgan-

The history of pure and simple trade organizations among the working class, and the shoeworkers form no exception— is that it has caused the victims who were caught in its meshes, to always fight a losing battle with exploiting capitalism, to travel forever the road which leads to ultimate defeat, in short, to put it ersely, pure and simpledom has led the workingclass through a slaughter-house to the brink of an open grave. This is no idle fact, corroborated by evidence culled from the pages of pure and simple history, and substantiated by the figures of statisticians everywhere. Such being the fact. it naturally follows that the only same hing for the working-class to do is to first find out what has caused the disasters of the past, then as men and women who are conscious of their natural interests and the interests of the class that they belong to and must remain with, to set about and remove the cause.

Shoeworkers' History.

It is an irrefutable fact that for the last forty years of the history of the shoe workers that they have been periodically treated with false promises by their socalled leaders, who for the most part were

treated with false promises by their so-called leaders, who for the most part were an ignorant, stupid and corrupt set of fakirs, who "organized" the workers that the fakirs might have a political pull, that annually they might lead their guileless followers into the shambles of capitalism like sheep and sell them to their exploiters in the shop or their agents, the Republican or Democratic party.

In eloquent tones the shoeworkers have been told of the good things that were in store for them if they would only "organize" and "organize," they did again and again. To-day, after forty years of that kind of "organization," the workers at the shoe trade are worse of their though they had not "organized" at all.

It is the purpose of this sketch to point out, by cold reason and evidence, to the exploited shoeworkers of Haverhill and vicinity, the cause of their many defeats in the past, and to show them the path, theoniv path which leads to victory. Until the shoeworkers go to the root of the trouole, until they intelligently understand the cause of their defeats they must forever remain fighting the same hopeless battle that they have fought for so long. In determining the cause of their trouble one thing must be understood thoroughly by the shoeworkers, that is, the nature of the instrument which has been used by them in the past in their battless with capitalism. Once that the nature of that instrument, or union, is known, then there is a simultaneous exposure of the weakness, knavery and absolute impotency of the old-ustyle pure and simple union.

The Old Instrument of Warfare.

The pure and simple union saw the light, if it ever saw it, in England, after the dissolution of the Guilds, which had existed under the feudal system. The present or capitalist system was born in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, responsive to conditions largely brought about through the inventions which were then new, and were destined to bring about the revolution which the then rising mercantile or capitalist class desired—the inventions of Arkwright, Jenny, Crompton and Watt, all of which happened between 1750 and 1768.

How It Worked in America

With the birth of capitalism, the English working class found that the condi-tions under which they had existed in the days of the guilds no longer obtained. Capitalism was relentlessly grinding out the lives of the workers in the interest of profit. No longer could the English working-class believe that the interest of employer and employee were one identical. So the pure and simple trade union was organized to fight the battles of the English working class with their capitalist exploiters. At that time the workers of England

was to some extent held back because of the old ideas and customs which still remained as handed down from the feuday system.

As capitalism began to develop on this side of the Atlantic the working class began to feel its effects and in consequence organised, as they thought, for their own protection. Notwithstanding that in America the working class had the ballot they set up the pure and simple trade upion as did their Britsh ancestors at home, and in so doing marked out for the Augrican working class of that time and for succeeding generations the impossible task of maintaining safe relations with the capitalist class. However natural it might be to set up the pure and simple union in England, where the workers were without the ballot, it was unnatural, it was criminal, to set up a pure and simple union in the United States, where the workers had the ballot. The English workers tabooed the discussion of politics in the union because they had no voice in the determining of political questions, the American working class tabooed the discussion of politics in the union through the instrumentality of the labor fakir in a country where the workers had the ballot and were in the majority, and, in consequence, could make or unmake all economic conditions which they desire or deplore.

omic conditions which they desire or deplore.

Starting in ignorance, as the British style of trade union did, it logically developed its career in crookedness, and as a result has become—under whatever name it may appear—wholly impotent on the economic field. Ignorant of the nature of the beast that it fights, or pretends to, knowing nothing of the nature of the capitalist system of production or its accommaniment, the present class-struggle, the pure and simple abortion stands to-day where it stood a century ago in the valleys of Lancashire, still obstructing working-class progress by fighting, or claiming to fight, the present order of concenfrated or trustified capitalism, with the same impotent weapon with which it fought the cockroach boss of generations ago. Always striking against the conditions which the capitalist class impose upon the working-class, and at the same time casting their votes for the parties of capitalism which are pledged to uphold the system which makes, and must make, the lot of the workers grow harder and harder as time rolls on.

Procession of False Shoeworkers' Unions

With these facts before us, let us profit thereby and pass on to the examination of the history of the trade unions of the shoewerkers beginning with the Knights d St. Crispin, which was, while not the first shoeworkers' union, the first one of any considerable prominence.

Since the Knights of St. Crispin there have been the Knights of Labor, the Lasters' Protective Union, D. A. 216, K. of L.; the International Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union. All these national bodies have appeared upon the scene since 1860, together with an endless number of smaller or local bodies, which had no national organization. All of them have gone with the exception of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and, to put it charitably, the death rattle in the throat of the last named body can be plainly heard. What has caused so much "organization" and so little result is the question for the last named body can be plainly heard. What has caused so much "organization" and so little result is the question for the shoeworkers to determine. It can be all summed up in a few words—that they were organized on false lines, and led by either ignoranuses or fakirs, who used the union for their own aggrandisement, political or otherwise, instead of making it what it should be—an instrument in the hands of the working-class to shield them from the rebberty of capitalism, to instruct them upon the nature of the class-struggle in which the working-class are forced to act. Instead of making of the trade union a training school to teach the shoeworkers how to fight the capitalist class successfully, and put an end to its robbery it has been the training school for the enslavement of the collers in the interest of their exploiters through the manipulation of the misleaders of labor—the modern Judas Iscariots—the labor fakirs. It has always been the mission of these worthies to trade the workers for a political pull that they might land in a soft political year. Their slogan has always been "No politics in the union," but they always saw to it that capitalist politics were kept out. Hence it is no accident that among the labor fakis of recent shoeworkers in the union and laborar class politics were kept out. Hence it is no accident that among the labor fakis of recent shoeworkers of the shoeworkers for a political year. Their slogan have been the Knights of Labor, the Lasters' Protective Union, D. A. 216, K. of L.; the International Boot and Shoe-

At that time the workers of England were without the strongest weapon of civilized man—the ballot. The only thing they could use to assist them in the battle with capitalism was the trade union pure and simple.

Capitalism passes through three stages in its evolution: Competition, transition and concentration. At the time of the birth of the trade union in England capitalism was passing through the stage of competition. At this period of capitalists, the crudeness of the tool, the birth of new enterprises and industries, all contributed to assist the growth of the trade union movement. The competition of capitalism at that time and the utter lack of knowledge concerning he power of the working class ofganised politically, from the fact that the English working class had not the ballot, caused the existence of the abolition of pure and simple trade unionism.

This sketch of the conditions surrounding the early history of trade unionism, as we in America have known it, is attempted that we may be able to step to show to its victims who have suffered, because they were mislead, how utterly futtlie it is to attempt to beat capitalist conquest. While it took England from 1750 until now to run the gammt of capitalist development, the United States has covered the same scale in about half that time. The reasons for this are so obvious that their recital here is unnecessary, other than to remark that here capitalist system of wage-slavery, an organization which shows you the way to freedom, an organization which shows you the way to freedom, an organization that is respect-

ed because it is feared by the capitalist class, which is backed, and known to be backed, by the only political party of labor—the Socialist Labor Party; an organization which has brought forth comments in the Senate of the United States, as in the case of Senator White, the California silver-bug Senator who caused Cleveland to send the troops to Chicago in 1834, who read the below declaration of priciples of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance during the Senate debate upon the Phillips bill, which propitiated the pure and simple fakirs, by giving them a half-dozen jobs on the Industrial Commission. Senator White argued for the passage of the bill to keep the working-class away from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and in the dragnet of capitalism—the pure and simple union. In doing so he dramatically read the cloquent declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, concluding his speech by saying "this is how the working-class is beginning to organize."

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance came into existence because of the wrong-headedness of old-style unionism and the corruption of its leaders. The New Trade unionist knows well that there is no hope while the workers are organized for their own undoing. The pure and simple union is to-day but a capitalist machine, which keeps the workers in ig-norance, that they may be held up and

machine, which keeps the workers in ignorance, that they may be held up and daily robbed by their capitalist masters. That robbery can only be stopped when the workers united as a class, politically as well as economically, take possession of the public powers in the interest of the only class, which is at all necessary in the world to-day—the working-class.

Until then the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will fight as hard as it can to wrest from the exploiters of labor as many concessions as is possible to got, and they will get more than the old-style union, because an organization of labor can only force concessions from capitalists to the extent that it is feared.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is feared because it has none of the cringing, fawning, begging ways which characterize the old-style union. It is feared because it stands for the overthrowing of capitalism, while the old pure and simple union does not. It is feared because it intelligently shows the working-class the pathway to freedom.

Shoeworkers! Join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; leave the hulk of old unionism to the fakirs; learn the leason learned by the workers of Carmaux, in France; in Belgium, and other European countries, on how to win trade union victories; unite to win, not, as heretofore, the illusion of a shorter workday but tangible pallatives, and these can only be got by steadily aiming at the total overthrow of wage-slavery.

Fellow Wage-Slaves! Learn the leason that wages and politics are inventors.

sion of a shorter workday but tangible palliatives, and these can only be got by steadily aiming at the total overthrow of wage-slavery.

Fellow Wage-Slaves! Learn the lesson that wages and politics are inseparable questions. Engrave this cardinal truth deep on the tablets of your memory. Once that if is learned you will organize with politics in your unions, but that politics will be the politics of your own class, the politics that will send the representatives of class-conscious labor to your city hall, to your State Capitol and to Washington to take possesion of the public powers in the interest of your class, to institute the Socialist commonwealth, a commonwealth in which you will receive the full behefit and free exercise of all your faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization, instead of one-fifth, as now.

Disabuse your minds of the idea that capitalism always was and always will be. Learn that man once lived like a beast, that he once inhabited a cave, that he was then a cannibal, that he emerged from his cave to pass through the patriarchical family: from there he came into the Greek and Roman civilization; thence he passed through feudalism and into capitalism. Other social systems have existed before the present, all of them passed away because they carried within themselves the germs of their own destruction; they all passed away successively. Capitalism is no exception to the law, which has obtained. It is about to pass away, but it will not go until the working-class, which is the only class to be benefited by its departure, bids it go. The working-class—our class—the only class that has passed through all the social systems of the past, because it has always been the sole wealth-producing-class, must strike the blow. History proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that all the classes of the past who have freed themselves and secured power had themselves to capture the public powers.

"Something Now."

"Something Now."

Drop the "something-now" notion that your fakir leaders have filled your heads with about getting "something now," as we have periodically observed the capitalist-class will give up none of its privileges, except through fear or because of your numerical strength and they cannot surely be so stupid as to fear the oldstyle union, which is so cringing as to

style union, which is so cringing as to beg for what it could, if it would, take. The "something now" that pure and simpledom has got for you is the defeats of many battles at Haverhill. Lynn, Brocton and Marlboro. Away with it!

Shoeworkers of Haverhill! After reading these pages and thinking over the history of the past, you must, it seems, conclude that to erganize successfully you must organize both politically and ecnomically. Before it is too late, before you are reduced to the point where you cannot organize, because of the hope that has vanished from your hearts forever, organize once more, organize in the Sohas vanished from your hearts forever, organize once more, organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Capitalistic greed will force you to organize, so organize on correct lines in a union that is not a dues-trap, that is not run by or for fakirs, but to assist the workers and cement the bond of solidarity that must bind us together. Such is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, backed by the Socialist Labor Party.

Our doors are open; we bid you welcome. Investigate our programme; learn the mission of your class and with them march shoulder to shoulder to freedom.

PIONEER ALLIANCE, S. T. & L. A. Merrimae Street, Haverhill, Mass.

St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 21 .- The S. I. P. of this city met in musicipal convention on the 14th inst. and made the following

Mayor, Henry Carling; Aldermen, Second Ward, Arnold Jensen; Eighth Ward, Andrew W. M. Anderson; Ninth Ward, Jas. ond Ward, Arnold Jensen; Eighth Ward, Andrew W. M. Anderson; Ninth Ward, Jas. F. Flynn.

Further nominations were left in the hands of a committee consisting of An-derson, Charles Davidson and G. F. Spet-tle.

Socialist Campaign Launched in Hartford, Ct.

The Political and Economic Principles and Tactics of the National Party Declarations Endorsed—Genuine, No Bogus Municipalization.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 20.-The municipal convention of the Socialist Labor Party of this city has just been held, launching forth a full ticket, together with a platform and manifesto to the working class, as follows:

For Mayor, Joseph S. Powell. For City Clerk, FREDERICK FELLERMAN. For Collector, MATHEW LECHNER. For Treasurer. HENRY E. PHELON. For Auditor, FREDERICK GRUNINGER. For Marshal, JOHN WITTMANN. The Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Hartford, in convention assembled, reaffirms and indorses the principles and tactics of the national Party in politics, as well as in its economic attitude.

We acknowledge the fact that in the present form of society labor properly exercised is the only source of all wealth, but that, in adverse proportion, the wealth thus created by the laboring class is appropriated by the capitalist class, the very few who roll in idleness and luxury, whereas the working class gets barely enough to eke out a miserable existence.

The result of such conditions is an in cessant class war, perpetually carried on

The result of such conditions is an incessant class war, perpetually carried on between the different classes with the incevitable result that those economically weak will be driven overboard by those economically strong.

No reform of any kind can materially change this state of affairs, for as long as the main causes remain in operation the effects will land must reappear again. The old polntail parties, each and all, are bound to uphold the present system, therefore by the very nature of the thing these parties are the direct tools of the capitalist class; the sham faits these parties carry on against each other are only for the purpose of misleading the working class because the very moment the working class rises to power these parties will furget at once all their former harred and oppose unitedly the working class, these so much coveted "friends" at election time of formur days.

In entering the municipal campaign for the first time we are fully aware that the social lils from which the working class suffers are too deeply rooted to be pulled out within the limit of any one city; only the nation at large can do it. Nevertheless certain conditions can be improved, and a further degradation be checked, if the working class is conscious of the fact that it must strike the blow itself in order to become master of its own destiny. In view of this our candidates have been solemnly pledged to carry out in letter and spirit the following demands:

The citisens of Hartford to have a di-

The citizens of Hartford to have a direct voice in the making of all laws which shall govern them, upon the petition esten per cent of the voters. Councils to submit to the voters of our city at large, for their approval or disapproval, any proposed law or amendment, such action to be final and not subject to veto.

Every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the ab-solute and unconditional recovery by the city of the municipal franchises, privi-leges, rights and property that have as-ready been alienated to private corpora-tions, and against any further such grants or alienations under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatever.

TII. We demand that the city acquire street railways, electric light and gas works, and all public utilities requiring a public franchise, same to be operated co-operatively by the citizens or employees under control of the city administration. Said employees to elect their own superior officers, except such as are elected by the direct vote of the people. No employee shall be discharged for political

A complete system of civil service re-form, believing that all city employees should retain their positions as long as they perform the duties of the same. A system by which employees are subject to removal with every change of adminis-tration cannot fail to produce a danger-ous corruption in city affairs and im-pair the efficiency of city employees.

The abolition of the contract system in all city work. The city to do its own building, grading, paving, sewering, and employing its own citizens whenever possible, and paving the regular union wage rates of the different traces. Eight bours to constitute a day's work for all workers employed. The minimum wage shall be \$2 a day.

All city printing to bear the union label, and all material used by the city to be the product of union labor when such can be procured.

Taxation to full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city limits.

Rigid enforcement of sanitary condi-tions of streets, alleys, lots, tands, facto-ries and workshops within the city limits.

The acquirement by the city of vacant lots and lands within the city limits, and the erection thereon of sanitary and confortable homes with modern conveniences,

(Continued to page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

nd by the Socialist Labor Party, Her Itional Secretary, at 61 Seekman stre Room 305, New York.

EVERY SUNDAY.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In	1890	18,831
In	1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In	1894	88,138
In	1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In	1898	05 994
In	1899	50,431

Lintair as he finds it to sour on the industria capitalists, by depriving their bread of its but-ter, yet the capitalist thinks it necessary to reduce the laborer's wages to a minimum order "to keep him industrious."-MARX.

FIFTH KICK-OUT.

It will be of more than passing interest to the comrades and friends, and to all those who have at heart the forming and progress of a bona fide political party of the working class in the land, to know that the New York combination of tax paying small traders in Bermuda potatoes, lager beer and Egyptian onions, usurious money lenders, labor fakirs, business "Socialists," and European aliases, collectively known as the "Kangaroo party," has made a fifth attempt to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party-and has just been sgain kicked out of court.

It bappened this way:

The appellate division of the Supreme Court, as recently announced in these colunins, sat down upon the fourth attempt of these gentlemen, on the ground that, the election having been held, the issues in the controversy were settled. This eminently wise decision was arrived at, no doubt, by the light of that imposing demonstration held last election day in this state when the Party polled a larger vote than ever before; the decision was also, no doubt, aided by the light which fell upon the Kangaroo claimants from thirtyfive of their own affidavits, which, the record revealed, were false, inasmuch as they pretended to verify an affidavit that did

Thrown out that fourth time, the gentlemen tried to get a rehearing from that same Court. The attempt was made by another affidavit. This affidavit was a beauty. It set out that the court erred in considering the issues in the controversy settled, because (as a proof that these issues were not settled), from top to bottom, the Socialist Labor Party had two distinct sets of organizations national, state and local. 'The Party's affidavit, that let the wind out of that bar. was simple and next, as simple and next as a good, strong steel needle. It reproduced one of the numerous placards that the kangaroos flooded the city with last campaign, and that their organs reproduced, bearing this heading:

BOCIALISTS, DON'T VOTE!

REPUBLICAN THE TANMANY - REPUBLICAN ON THE BALLOT UNDER THE NAME OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. The affidavit showed that such placards and publications had made perfectly clear that the applicants and the Socialist Labor Party were wholly distinct: and that the increased vote pelled by the Party under such circumstances disposed of all pretences about there being "from top to bettem two distinct sets of S. L. P. organizations, national, state and local," (The placard above quoted was too grandices not to rescue from total oblivion. During the campaign, Section New York secured a stack of them. Every delegate to the approaching National Convention will be supplied with two copies, one for himself, and one for his section, to be kept as mementos. In sight of this fifth kick-out, the document has gathered increased memento qualities.) 'The Party's affidavit then proceeded to show that the official acts of the claimants themselves betrayed the fact that they recognized that the late election figures, following smack upon their placards, had settled the issues in the controversy. This point was clinched by producing the resolut'ons adopted by the cla'mants at their recent Rochester pow-wow, whereby a Committee of Nine was appointed with power to change their party's name, yank off its "national condidates," alter its platform and walk into another, the Deba party. With the Party's proverhial wickedness and love of "billingsgate," it clinched this last point by picking and holding up the fact that the claimant's attorney, who swere the afficavit and made | Kentucky, was central figure.

motion for the rehearing. "Morris Hilquit, Esq.," himself is one of that tell-tale Committee of Nine, and had accepted the office. In short, that they were routed, were on the run,

As already stated, this fifth attempt to thwart the fiat of the Party's referendum, taken within the Party itself, and to thwart that still more imposing referendum held last election day, both of which spewed out the kangaroos and emphatically ordered the Party's colors to remain in the Party's hands, failed, as it could not choose but fail. The kangaroos got kicked out a fifth time.

WE BRING THE JUBILEE.

. This week's report of the General Executve Board of the S. T. and L. A. is particularly intersting; how very interesting may not quite appear from the condensed form in which the report is

The breath of Socialism breathed by the Providence, R. I., Alliancemen is rousing from their stupor the rank and file of the textile proletariat of Providence and vicnity as far westward as Fal River, Mass.; it is electrifying them with the sense of their own dignity and power: and, proportionately, it is throwing the labor fakirs into hot water. James Whithead, of Fall River, the timehonored labor misleader among the textilites, was, it will be remebered, thwarted in his designs to bag the workers of the Lorraine Mills, the Alliance taking the men in charge and driving Mr. Whitehead and his pals out of the place.

It will also be remembered that, in his desperate straits, he accepted a challenge to debate the issues between Old and New Trade Unionism in his own home of Fall River, but backed out at the last moment. Comrade Kroll, of D. A. 17, was, however, not thrown off the scent. He followed Whitehead into Fall River, a big hall was hired, the textile peratives especially and all other workingmen were invited, Mr. Whitehead unexpectedly appeared, but, made such a showing that he might as well have stayed away. The large workingman's audience that thronged the hall heard the Labor or Social Question presented to them for the first time from the only side that it can touch them, in the only manner that it can raise them, to wit, from the class-conscious econmic side. The points scored by the speaker received such approbation as denoted the first full grasping as a self-evident truth long concealed under hard crusts of well cultivated ignorance. It goes without saying that class-conscious doctrine throwing the light on the capitalist exploiter and simultaneously illuminating the labor fakir. dawned for the first time upon his former dupes, and they received with loud gratitude the clarifying information.

But further and, in a manner, even more tangible proofs are guthered of the positively lasting impression of this A!liance work. That proof is furnished by Mr. Whitehead himself, together with his associates in the national organization of the textile workers. The body had by a general vote decided to hold its national convention this year in Providence. Mr. Whitehead and fellow-fakirs now find Providence too hot a place to meet in; they ignore the general vote, and called the convention to meet in Dover, N. H. The move, so far from easing up their straits, increased them. Protests. never before heard, are now showering upon them for such an act of high-handed usurpation; and indignation has started questions that the recent Alliance work is furnishing the answers to.

We bring the Jubilee. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance's trumpetblasts have a fibre all their own that enable them to penetrate where no other sound of Labor redemption hitherto could, or ever can. .

HAND IN HAND THEY THREAD

THE MERRY DANCE. The contract for the Rapid Transit in New York city has been signed. The occasion of the signing looked solemn, at least those who officiated and the papers who have their finger in that pie have tried to make it so. Closely looked into, the solemnity vanishes and, instead, one sees the truth, a huge capitalist debauch. It was a gathering of big capitalists at which Republicans and Democrats met and shook hands. Their political "animosities" were all sunk; a strong bond held them together. The community of interests, in being masters of a large undertaking in which Labor had to do the main work and be kept under, requires such unity of action by the political power that the "dividing lines" in politics were wined off. Gold Republicans and gold Democrats, free traders and protectionists, gold mine owners and silver mine owners, Tammany leaders and Goo-goos elbowed each other in perfect harmony, and Mr. August Belmont, Dem ocratic backer of the Republican riots in

Ten to one, the building of the Rapid Transit will give occasion to many a "disagreement" between Brother Capitalist and Brother Labor. Disagreements frequently become acrmonious. When that happens Brother Capital must show a solid front. No sentimentality will do. Coming events cast their shadows be-

fore them.

Messrs. Chase and Courtney, the Socialist (?) Mayors of Massachusetts, tried a raid last week upon the city. Mr. Chase tried it before. Together, fared no better than singly. New York is the last place to try fake politics in, and it is the toughest spot to attempt a breach into the S. L. P.

The reason that Messrs. Strasser and Wood give for having ordered the Boston cigarmakers back to work is that if the Boston strikers had won, simlar strikes would have broken out in all large cities for the "clean table," and they not-being as well organized as Boston, would have lost. In other words, a "perfect organization" does not set the pace for the weaker ones, but the weaker organiza-tions set the pace for the rest. Which, translated into still plainer vernacular, means that the Strasser concern abandons all its fighting features but concentrates all its efforts to raise dues for its officers to be in condition to trade with the employers.

A new plan for a co-operative colony now starts from Maine. It starts with a neat prospectus and the usual countinghouse arithmetic. It starts with the assumption that 100,000 co-operators can be gathered in; that each can fork down \$100; and that thus \$10,000,000 capital can be secured. So far the prospectus bears the usual earmarks of the mooncalf. But one passage in its shows that the schemer, mooncalf though he may be, is not without an eye to the main chance, and without some little sense, enough to cause him to suspect the possibilty of failure and to make provision against it. The passage is this:

"Nor need the \$10,000,000 all be paid in before beginning work."

Of course not; some salary is needed to lubricate the wheels even of windmills in empty pates.

The single tax politicians are receiving hard knocks from sad experience. They imagined that, gathered under a supposed ly radical platform, they could hold a arge number of members together and in that way do some poiltcal trading, if possible secure some little political pap. perience has been knocking large holes into that program. And now comes the pesky, South African war and knocks so oig ahole into the program that nothing is left of it. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, better known as "Tearful Tom," quite a single tax luminary, has taken offence at some pro-Boer declarations of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the gantleman's view being that England is introducing the single tax into Africa!

It is unnecessary to pry into the secret sources of Mr. Shearman's views. Without prying, it goes without saying that Mr. Shearman has material interests that charm him to England's side. The single tax ghost can't turn without stumping its

A new suit has been started against Carnegie by his partner. The cause of action now charged is fraud. This is as usual. So munificent an endower of churches as Andrew could hardly be otherwise than his partners now charge. So has it ever been, so wil it ever be so, long as class rule prevails.

The higher the plum-tree, the riper the The richer the cobbler, the blacker his

The bigger the brigand, the richer his gifts; the louder his praises by the clergy he endowed, the larger his bounty; the larger his bounty, the huger his crime.

The New York Legislature is "very busy with a bill to pay teachers' salaries.

That teachers should be paid no one will deny. They surely are not paid any too well. But the question comes, why ing that they be well paid, and so little attention given to the children of the working people, to seeing that they be in proper condition to profit by well-paid teachers?

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! Mr. Kennedy, of the International Ty-pographical Union and of Idaho Bull Pen celebrity, or, which is the same, the New York "American Workman," local organ of that gentleman's union, has the floor.

The "American Workman" desires to give the fullest advertisement to a certain fact, which it embodies in an item of its issue of the 17th of last month. and which, always anxious to accommodate such folks as the "American Workwe hereby give the benefit of "The People's" circulation, adding the hope, backed by the request, that the item be extensively read. It is this:

"The People" a socialistic paper published by "Prot." DeLson and a (Beekman street) gang of anarchists, who claim to be Socialists, will, in the near future, so I am told, be issued as a daily. The DeLson (Beekman street) "People" is a non-union paper, published by men who are enemies of trades unions. This fact should be thoroughly adevrtised.

Leaving wholly aside the Anarchist hunor, latent in the presumption of 'American Workman" to pass an opinion Socialists; leaving for later and speedy treatment the interesting question here raised as to what is a "union," together with the kindred and still more interest ing matter of what it is that is biting "American Workman;"-leaving all that aside, and accepting for the present, the "American Workman's" own theory that a "union paper" is only such a paper as is set up by members of the I. T. U., receiving union wages and working union hours, then the "American Work-

man" beautifully puts its foot into its own mouth. It furnishes valuable corroborative evidence of the labor-riding, labor-dispising qualities of the labor fakir. It does that for the simple reason that, it so happens, that "The People" has all along been set up exclusively by members in good standing of the L. T. U., of "Big Six." In view of this fact, the declaration by the "American Workman" folks that "The People" is "nonunion,' must be, ought to be, quite an eye-opener to the I. T. U. men who set up "The People," and who, under the pretext that they were "union men" have been recently bled of \$1 assessments to enable five-dollar-a-day "Secret Committee men" and others, to make hay while the "Sun" strike shone!

Or can it be that he writer or inspirer of the declaration is one of those who, having vainly intrigued against some fellow-member in "The People's" compos ing rooms, so as to get the job himself. is of the opinion that, he not having been duly "appreciated," those who were are non-union?

Which ever the theory may be, one is bound to agree with the "American Workman" that its statement on this head deserves thorough advertisement; it throws quite a light upon the mechan ism of the labor fekir's motives.

The Boston, Mass., "Herald" aims a witty satire at "Socialist" Carey in this wise:

Socialist Carey observes that God did not put Bockefeller in charge of the oil of the earth, but that the devil did it, and he is against the devil on that account. To this extent Mr. Rockefeller may be said to be engaged in successful missionary work.

The spineless Socialism of Mr. James F. Carey, of Haverhill, having been thus pricked, next in order is to have the gen tleman's spineless pretenses of health, on which he has been traveling, likewise pricked. Mr. Carey has traveled as far as he got on alleged consumption and other deadly diseases by the report of which he gathers sympathy for himself.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is a rapid maturer. About two weeks ago it appeared rigged out with borrowed Socialist feathers. It came out with an article urging a political convention of trade unions for the purpose of independent class-conscious political action at the approaching election. Similar calls have often issued from similar crooked sources, notably here in New York. It takes more than a few weeks, however, for them to "mature," i. e., to drop the mask and tell the tale of who bought them by raising their purchaser's political flag. It took the "Courier" only a couple of weeks to mature: it is out for Bryan, and in coming out it takes the public into its confidence with a frankness worthy of a better cause.

It admits that "It has not been an easy matter for us to arrive at his conclusion" (the trading process had hitch es), but "after revolving the pros and cons" (political prices are not always paid in the same article; a careful "revolving" of the relative dollars-and-cents value of different offers is needed) it finally had information enough "to assume mature conclusion." It closes giving us the reason for its flop that it "the masses are yet unthinking and ignorant' (consequently gullible).

The "Courier" is the official organ of the Western Labor Union, the organisation of the ill-starred Idaho miners, whom Bryan's man, Governor Steuenberg pronounced bandits and treated as mad dogs.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

Lectures.

[Notices for this column must be in not later than Monday morning.]

Builderort, Conn.

March 4, Debate between representative Republicans and Democrats on one side, and Socialists on the other. Subject: "Resolved that it is to the best interests of the working class to support the Socialist Labor Party." 657 Main street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 4.—Thomas T. Hickey, "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party." 315
Washington street.

CLEVELAND, O.
March 7.—"Socialism and Utopia,"
Payse avenue, corner McHenry stret.

DENVES, COL.
March 4.—W. Holmes, "The Interna-tional," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street."

DETROIT, MICH.

March 4.—Herman Richter, "Surplus Value" 313 Gratiot avenue.

March 11.—R. B. Meyer, "The Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movements. 313 Gratiot avenue.

New York,
March 2.—A. S. Brown, "Struggle for Freedom." Hesdquarters 28th Assembly District, 242 East 80th street.
March 4.—C. Teche, "Beligion f Socialism," Club Booms, 169 East 109th street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

March 4.—Charles Kroli, "The Last
Days," Textile Hall, Oineyville square.

March 11.—T. P. Muldowney, "Classes.,
Textile Hall, Oineyville square.

Sax Francisco, Cat.
March 4.—T. M. Anthony, "Progress."
909% Market street (Pythian Castle).
March 11.—J. Robertson, "Socialism."
909% Market street (Pythian Castle).

Nemesis.

(Written for The People, by Wm. Doran, Jersey City, N. J.)

Ignore, deceive, misrepresent, Lie, stander and betray; For all of this, my cunning ones, There comes a reck ning day.

Conceal the springs of reason—strive To hide what all should know. The dammed-up current of the truth Will rise and overflow. No flatt'ring fooleries, no guils, Can quiet classes' clash; No power, no deviltry, no prayer, Can stay the coming crash.

When the hour has struck its summon and earth trembles 'neath the tread Of revolting slaves' bettallona, Guntallona, Full, is dead: On the structure of the whirlwrind, It dead on the structure of the whirlwrind, It dread on the structure of the

New Trade Unionism.

By Ella Reeves Cohen, East Orange,

The entire rank and file of the membership of the old pure and simple trade unions has become permeated with the spirit of discontent that often develops into open rebellion against the organization that no longer represents the interests of the working class. No longer do the officers, agents and members of the old trade unions work together for a com mon end. The officers strive to keep the men in darkest ignorance as to the workings-of the machine that is still running on the worn out plan of trying to squeeze out favors from the capitalist class; and the workingman must hand out his pennies and even dollars to the officers and agents, only to perpetuate a system that robs him daily.

These facts brought out by class conscious men who have investigated the entire situation, have been embodied in pamphiets like "Tragic Pages," "What Means this Strike" and "The Story of the Buil Pen," men read them, their eyes are opened, and at first, in their terrible revulsion of feeling against these robbers that have been posing as the good Samaritans of the working class, they denounce ALL forms of trades unions, and in the full realization that they have been duped as well as robbed, they take a stand against ALL economic ofganization. Even men who have become class conscious Socialists sometimes fail to understand the importance of the new economic organization - the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Under the present system there is still a pressing need for economic as well as political organization, but the two must work together; there must be an educational power, with political force back

As long as a man must fight for a living wage, as long as he must struggle to keep his labor power on the market, just so long will it be necessary to organize trade unions.

The new trade unionism, founded Socialistic principles, stands for the total annihilation of all that exists to blind and delude the working class; it demands a spirit of solidarity among the workers that makes no compromise with the capitalist class at the ballot box. Too long have American workingmen been willing to follow the example of the British trade unionists, who have been used as the tail to the kite of the middle class politicians, who, under the rule of "No politics in trade unions," have crushed out all tendency to the expression of a revolutionary spirit, and have succeeded in inducing the members of these unions to continue to vote against their own class. brighter example, however, has been furnished to all workingmen by the new trade unionism of Germany, of France, of Sweden, and of Belgium. Founded on the principles of Socialism, backed by strong political action, they have demonstrated what can be done by an aggressive economic organization.

More concessions have been made, and more power gained to relieve present conditions than could possibly have been obtained by non-political unions.

As one of the French delegates said, with true force, at the International Congress of Socialists in London in 1896: "In working to bring about the great change from capitalism to Socialism, we must not depreciate trades union action. It is most important to reduce the hours of lamost important to reduce the hours of labor and to increase the rate of wages. As trade unionism develops you also develop organization among the workers; you develop a power not only of organization and administration, but a power to rule the world. I would, however, urge that trade unionism of itself, and by litself, is powerless. Capitalism is strictly political; capitalists are the political class, and possess political power. The capitalist is master of the government and employs government troops to crush the strikes. Political action is used against trade unionism and trade unionism must use political action to take from the privileged litical action to take from the privileged

the power they posse At the same Congress, a delegate from Germany said: "We believe trade union organization to be as important as any, but it must have behind it a great politi-cal party opposed to all bourgeois parties

And in these foreign countries we find does take place, there are no luxurious "leaders" feeding on the blood and bone of the workers, but the spirit of class solidarity asserts itself, and the pennies flow in, not to the "treasury," but to the homes of the strikers.

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members"

"The strength of the union is in the spirit of the members."

The same is true of the new trade unionism of this country—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Organised with the object of ending the class struggle as soon as possible, they realize that before that end is attained, the exploitation of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organization, backed by political action, must educate its members, must prepare them for

tion of labor must continue under the present system; their economic organization, backed by political action, must educate its members, must prepare them for the revolution, by developing the spirit of solidarity in all working men and women. The three chief objects, therefore, of this class-conscious trade unionism might be summed up as follows:

First, the education of the workers in the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

Second, to abolish ideas that may exist in different trades and subdivisions of trades as to an aristocracy of labor, and to instil the true spirit of class fellowship.

Third, to express their spirit and their convictions at the ballot box, by voting cally for their own class, refusing always to act as political scabs, and condemning all who do, to the scorn they deserve.

With these objects in view, the Alliance workers of this country are massing their forces solidly against their common enemy. From the textile workers of New England to the coal miners of the West there is an exchange of sympathy, as they are bound together in one common interest, the class interest.

Needing no mediators, they have put all labor fakirs in their region to flight, and have shown that the working men who have become enlightened and class conscious are perfectly equipped to do their own fighting, for the capitalist employer fears nothing more than a Socialist organization among his workers. And all along the line sounds this message, formulated in "What Means this Strike?":

"Politics is not separable from wages. For the same reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that it executes the scab in the shop, it must execute the interest of the working class, for that same reason that it is executed the scab at the husting."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonatha

UNCLE SAM .- You seem to be happy I see a flush of joy suffusing you cheeks, otherwise cadaverous, and spark of light brightening up otherwise lacklustre orbs.

BROTHER JONATHAN.-Yes, I do feet somewhat elated; I have just sent in my application for membership in the Socialist Labor Party-U. S. (visibly surprised).-What!

You? Since when have you become Socialist? B. J.-I have always been a Socialist

am as good a Socialist as you, U. S.-How familiar a ring them words have!

B. J. (visibly satisfied with himself)es; as good a Socialist as you; but-

U. S .- I thought there was a "but!" B. J .- But I don't agree-

U. S .- With Socialist principles, ch? B. J .- I don't agree with that des struggle affair, for instance,

U. S .- I know you don't. R. J .- And I think it is harmful to the progress of Socialism.

S .- In other words, you consider ft harmful to recognize facts and deal with them?

B. J.-What facts? U. S .- 'the fact, for instance, that

there is going on a class struggle in so-clety; that each class proceeds from its interests; that "justice" is different to each according to the class and material interests that each has; and that clearness cannot be introduced into the conflict without clearness is had upon this B. J .- Hut I deny all that; there is

no class struggle-

U. S .- Let it go at that, for the ment. Suppose there is none. How can you join a movement that is based on principles that you reject?

B. J .- !s your movement too narrow for a new idea?

U. S .- Leave that matter of a "New Idea" also aside for a moment. The fact is that you would be joining the movement and not the movement you. not asking too much of one who joins a movement that he subscribe to its princi

B. J .- But its principles are aboutd. U. S .- In proof of which "absurdity it is the only growing movement, while all your movements are like flashes in the pan, and go up the fluke. I shall

certainly oppose your admisson.

B. J.—You are just like all of them too narrow to take in a new idea!

U. S.—And what is your "new idea!

B. J.—That the class struggle should

U. S.—And what is your "new idea?"
B. J.—That the class struggle should be dropped U. S.—You call that a new "idea?"
B. J.—I do!
U. S.—Let me tell you a story: A Jee was once traveling on a lonely road is the west when suddenly a builet which one-quarter of an inch by his ear. It turned and saw a cow boy running after him and making ready to fire a second which is a summary of the cow boy got within speaking dust this dialogue took place betwen the sui "Hold cu! Don't shoot! What is done to you?"
"Aren't you a Jew?"
"Yee, what of it?"
"Well, you killed my Lord and Save?"
"I? Why, no, man! I had no hand it. That happened one thousand the hundred and sixty odd years ago."
"What! As long ago as at that? Why, I only heard of it just now."
Do you see your beautiful outlines be that mirror?
B. J.'s flush leaves his face and his educations are all such as you was

decrousees of old returns.

U. S.—You and all such as you was come to us with your "New Ideas" are no better than that ignorant cowboy. Is rant as he is, the affair of Calvary news to him—a new thing. So with repeople. If instead of doing like Indias fakirs and contemplating your own as els, and seeking to evolve facts out of your input connections. els, and seeking to evolve facts out of year own inner consciousness, you informed yourself upon Socialist literature aupon the history of the movement, you would find that your "New Idea" is a stale as yesterday's tax-paying split who you would find that it has come and you would find that it has come and you would find that it has come and you would find that it has come in the your would find that it has come in the your would find that it has come in the your would find that it hursted wide you, and that it hursted wide you (Jamming B. J.'s hat down his your "New Ideas!"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW DOCKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LAB NEWS COMPANY & SURSE

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147 East 23d Street.

MACHINERY.

What It Is, What It Develops From and What It Implies.

John Stuart Mill says in his "Principle of Political Economy:" "It is questicable if all the mechanical inventions of made have lightened the day's toll of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery. Like every other increase in the productiveness of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen, candinery is intended to cheapen, candinery is intended to cheapen of the working day in which the labore works for himself, to lengthen the ster portion that he gives, without an antivident, to the capitalist. In short, it is means for producing surplus value. In manufacture, the revolution in the mode of production begins with the labor wore; in modern industry, it begins with the instruments of labor. Our first insight then, is. How the instruments of labor arconverted from tools into machines, what is the difference between a machine and the implements of handicraft; for each in the history of society are no more separated from each other by hard and fast lines of demarcation than are sological epochs.

Mathematicians and mechanicians—and this they are followed by a few English economists—call a tool a simple ma-

Mathematicians and mechanicians—and this they are followed by a few English economists—call a tool a simple machine, and a machine a complex tool. They see no essential difference between them, and even give the name of machine to the simple mechanical powers, the lewn, the inclined plane, the screw, the redge, etc. As a matter of fact, every machine is a combination of those simple powers, no matter how they may be discused. From the economic standpoint the explanation is worth nothing, because the historical element is wanting. Another explanation of the difference between tool and machine is that, in the case of a tool, man is the motive power, while the motive power of a machine is something different from nan—is, for insure, an animal, water, wind and so on According to this, a plow drawn by oxen, which is a contrivance common to the most different epochs, would be a machine, while the motive power, would be a machine, while Claussen's circular loom, which, worked by a single laborer, weaves 96,000 picks per minute, would be a mere tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when worked by hand, would be a mere tool. Nay, this very loom, though a tool when worked by hand, would be a mere tool. Single the production of animal power is one of man's earliest inventions, production by machine, and to the signing machine, and tesenth century, not a word did he say about an ass driving it instead of a man, and yet this part fell to the ass. He described it as

All fully developed machinery consists of three essentially different parts, the motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and finally the tool or working machine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either chine. The motor mechanism is that which puts the whole in motion. It either generates its own motive power, like the steam engine the caloric engine, the electro-magnetic machine, etc., or it receives its impulse from some already existing natural force, like the water wheel from a lead of water, the wind mill from wind, etc. The transmitting mechanism, composed of fly wheels, shafting, toothed wheels, pulleys, straps, ropes, bands, pinons, and gearing of the most varied kinds, regulates the motion, changes its form where necessary—as, for instance, from linear to circular—and divides and distributes it among the working machines. These two first parts of the whole michanism are there solely for putting the working reachines in motion, by means of which motion the subject of labor is selzed upon and readified as desired. The tool of working machine is that part of the machinery with which the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century started. And to this day it constantly serves as a starting point, whenever a handicraft or a menufacture is turned into an industry carried on by machinery.

On a closer examination of the work-

starting yoint, whenever a handicraft or a menufacture is turned into an industry extried on by machinery.

On a closer examination of the working machine proper, we find in it, as a gazaral rule, though often, no doubt, under very altered forms, the apparatus and tools used by the handicraftsman or manufacturing workman; with this difference, that insteal of trung human implements, they are the implements of a mechanism or mechanical implements. Either the entire machine is only a more or less altered rechanical edition of the old handicraft tool—as, for instance the power loom—or the working parts fitted in the frame of the machine are old acquaintances, as spindles are in a mule, needles in a stocking loom, saws in a sawing machine, and knives in a chopping machine. The distinction between these tools and the body proper of the machine exists from their very birth, for they continue for the micst part to be used by handicraft, or by manufacture, the are after ward fitted into the body of the machine, which is the product of machinery. The machine proper is, therefore, a mechanism that, after being set in motion, performs with its tools the same operations that similar tools. Whether the motive power is derived from man, or from some other machine, makes no difference in that were formerly done by the workman with similar tools. Whether the motive power is derived from man, or from some other machine, makes no difference in the respect. From the moment that the tool proper is taken from man, and fitted into a mechanism, a machine takes the lace of a mere implement. The difference strikes one at once, even in those cases where man himself continues to be the rime mover. The number of implements that he himself can use simultaneously is limited by the number of his own natural instruments of production, by the samer of his bodily organs. In Germany they tried at first to make one spinism work two spinning wheels: that is, work sirultaneously with both hands and both feet. This was too difficult. Intra treadle spinning wheel with two unades was invented; but adepts in unading, who could spin two threads at were almost as scorce as two-headed in the Jenny, on the other hand, even the very birth, spun with 12-18 spining and the stocking loom kults with the thousand needles at once. The maner of tools that a machine can bring an play simultaneously is, from the very maner pated from the organic limits and hedge in the tools of a handicrafts-

Where the Revolution Sets In.

where the Revolution Sets In.

In many manual implements the distinction between man as mere motive are and man as the workman or operation for a called, is brought into stiling contrast. For instance, the foot marely the prime mover of the spinning while the hand working with the same and drawing and twisting, persent the real operation of spinning. It is the last part of the handicraftsman's pensent that is first seized upon by the strial revolution, leaving to the workle addition to his new labor of watch the machine with his eyes and correction in the strial part of being the moving the moving on the other hand, implements, regard to which man has always acted a simple motive power—as, for instance, by turning the crank of a mill, by moving up and down the arm belows by pounding with a mortar, such implements soon call for the period of manufacture, and also, extent, during that period, these cannot be a country to the machines, but

without creating any revolution in the mode of production. It becomes evident, in the period of modern industry, that these inplements, even under their form of manual tools, are already machines. For instance, the pumps with which the Dutch, in 1836—37, emptied the Lake of Harlem, were constructed on the principle of ordinary pumpa, the only difference being that their pistons were driven by cyclopean steam engines instead of by men. The common and very imperfect bellows of the blacksmith is, in England, occasionally converted into a blowing engine by connecting its arm with a steam engine. The steam engine itself, such as it was at its invention, during the manufacturing period at the close of the seventeenth century, and such as it continued to be down to 1780, did not give rise to any industrial revolution. It was, on the contrary, the invention of machines that made a revolution in the form of steam regimes necessary. As soon as man, instead of working with an implement on the subject of his labor, becomes merely the motive power of an implement machine, it is a mere accident that motive power takes the disguise of human muscle; and it may equally well take the form of wind, water or steam. Of course, this does not prevent such a change of form from producing great technical alterations in the mechanism that was originally constructed to be driven by man alone. Nowadays, all machines that have their way to make, such as sewing machines, bread making machines, etc., are, unless from their very nature their use on a small scale is excluded, constructed to be driven by burely mechanical motive power.

The machine, which is the starting point of the industrial revolution, supersedes the workman, whe handles a single point of the producing more than so or a single point of the power and a single point of the power and a serving machines a single point of the power and a serving machines a single point of the power and a serving machines a single point of the power and a serving machines a single point of the po

point of the industrial revolution, super-sedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools, and set in motion by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be. Here we have the machine, but only as an element-

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING **ELECTIONS.**

Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

cialist Labor Party.
The following are especially appropriate: WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This queetion is continually being asked, and the leafet. "What is Socialism." has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the queetion. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Bocialist Labor Party of the inited States.

mands for Immediate Improvement in the condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la the S.

L. P.
2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
5. The Money Question.
4. Investions.
6. School Education.
6. Child Labor.
7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.
8. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get. Why?

Why?
Because the Means of Production are owned
by the Capitalist Class.
The Democratic-Republican Party.
The Socialist Labor Party.
First Steps to Socialism.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalisation desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS. Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers.

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.

2. Owners of City Real Estate.
Why They Want to Municipalize.
Bankruptcy Records of 1896.
Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.

Taxes.

2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.

3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.

4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.

8. Becislist Municipalization.

1. Election of Foremen by Employees.

2. Minimum Baiary.

3. Relief Fund.

Election of Foremen by Employees.
Minimum Salary.
Relief Fund.
Homes for the People.
Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power to taxation can be when the power to taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Capitalists. We remain the hands of the Capitalists. We Public Schools.
Labor Exchanges.
Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor. and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.

good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors,

9. The Unemploye Mandata.

10. The Imperative Mandata.

11. Politics and the Class Struggle.

A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND. ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

Those Slamese twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party being "opposed to trade unions." Most assurably we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompers counter. But fortunately for the Workins Class, there is another kind of trade union—a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as every strike. This leader is a desarcut strike that the strike of the difference between the fakirity of trade unions in connection with the development of Capitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misappreheusion as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle.
Origin of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
Socialists Have Ever Been the First to Organize Trade Unions.
The Merchandise Labor Power.
The Merchandise Labor Power.
What Determines the Price of Labor Power.
Historio Del Competition. Condition of Working Class During this period.
2. Period of Ornantion. Condition of Working Class During this Period.
3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period.
4. Purpose of "Government."
Foundation of Capitalism.
Strikes and Boycotts—Once Powerful; new Impotent.
Socialist Trades Unions of Europe—No Labor.

Impotent. ecialist Trades Unions of Europe-No Labor

Pakir.

"Pure and Simple" Trude Unions of Engiand and America—Fakire as Pientiful as Dewdrops on a Spring Moraing, Why the "Pure and Simple" Union is Dying. Why the Socialist Union is Growing. Up With the Crimen Banner.

SI.SO PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

147 East 23d Street, New York.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours Rend II, and re-new when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged from both Daily People Conference. \$862.45 Received from E. Siff, Secre-tary D. P. Conference....... 125.00

DAILY PEOPLE MINOR FUND. work. H. Spencer, Vancouver, B. C. 1.26 .50

otal \$2,470.81 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.-Treas.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The massmeeting, held on the, above date, at Excelsion Literary Society's clubrooms, was
highly successful. At 3 o'clock, the time
announced for the opening of the meeting, the capacious hall was crowded with
an audience who impatiently waited for
the speakers. On account of important
calls out of town or other party work,
the speakers who were announced could
not appear, but there was no lack of
speakers, as they were called upon, one
after another, by Comrade A. C. Akins,
who acted as chairman. Comrades Schulberg, from Philadelphia; Louis Cohen,
from New Jersey, and A. Klein, H.
Simpson, Moren, L. Abelson and Julius
Hammer, from New ork, made short addresses, in which they pointed out the
tremendous power for good that the
"Daily People" will have in piercing and
breaking up the shields of labor fakir,
pulpit and press, with which the capitalist class seeks to protect itself with, and
that the comrades of New York and
vicinity can and will not only call into
existence the "Daily People," but maintain and give sustenance to it, through
its trying times, which it must necessarily experience in the beginning; that the
"Daily People," once established, would
never be allowed to die!

These remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, with which each
scoring point was punctuated, by the intreasing audience, which fairly packed
every available standing place in the ball.

Comrades and sympathizers who have
made pledges were urgently called upon
not to wait or delay any longer with
the paying-up of their pledges, as other
comrades in New York are waiting to
see what they will do, and comrades
throughout the country are, in turn,
waiting to see what the New York comrades will do. No more doubt! No more
lestitation! The "Daily People" will be
issued on the 1st of July, 1900, and a
permanent plant will be established.

A collection was made. About \$100
of "Daily People" stamps were sold,
bringing \$22.85, the announcement of
which was greeted with

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Delegates of "Daily People" Conserence will not fail to attend the important meeting to-day, Sunday, March 4, at No. 98 Avenbe C, at 2 p. m., bringing with them list of names of partly-paid pledges, meantime calling personally upon every pledger of their respective organizations to make payments without any further delay.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY BRANCH.

A number of enthusiastic and active women assembled on Tuesday night, Feb. 19. at the hendquarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., in response to a call of the Daily People Conference to the women comrades and sympathizers to aid the conference in its endayor to make the concert and ball, which is to be held March 25, at the Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the Daily Propile Fund, a success.

Comrade Abelson explained to those present the necessity and importance of establishing a Daily People, and indicated the good work the women could do further this object. It was decided to organize as the Women's Auxiliary Branch of the Daily Propile Conference. A regular business meeting was then held, Mrs. S. Moren acting as chairman. Miss T. Zippel was elected scretary. One hundred tickts for the concert and ball were received. It was decided to hold a fair and to collect as many presents for the same as possible.

The Women's Auxiliary now appeal to all comrades and sympathizers to contribute as many presents as possible:

all comrades and sympathizers to con tribute as many presents as possible moreys for the purchase of presents wil also be welcome. Ad presents moreys for the purchase of presnis will also be welcome Al presents, no matter how trifling, will be thankfully received for the branch by Mrs. Bartls, No. 1706 First avenue, and L. Abelson, No. 98 Avenue C

nue C

The branch will meet every week. We ask all those in sympathy with us, as well as all comrades, to join us and sid in the tusk we have set before us i. e., to collect as much money for the DAILY Proprie Fund as possible, so as not to disappoint either foes or friends, and make certain of giving both the DAILY Proprie.

The next meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Branch will take place Tuesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock, at the headonarters of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, No. 242 Eightleth street.

WOMEN'S AU ILIARY.

NEWARK DAILY PEOPLE COLLECTIONS.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Members of Section Essex County, N. J., are ur-gently requested to make every effort to swell the "Daily People" Fund. The "Daily People" Fund Committee meets every Saturday evening at headounters. "Daily People" Fund Commuter here-every Saturday evening at headquarters, No. 78 Springfield avenue. Money pledged can be paid to either of the un-dersigned committee or to the club stew-ard, and receipts given for same at time of payment. The following pledges have of payment. The followin been received up to date:

been received up to date.	
William Walz	\$5,00
D. D. Dugan	5.00
F. W. Wilson	10.00
William Wolters	1.00
D. Mewey	20.00
G. Miller	1.00
L. Ericson	5.00
Hy. Rubovity	5.00
Hy. Carless	10.00
M. Hoffman	5.00
Hy. Smith	5.00
A. P. Wittel	5.00
A. B. Ott	5.00
	5.00
E. Johnson	8.00
H. Larson	1.00
James Kennedy	11.00
H. W. Rachel	10.00
Collection at E. C. S. C. Mask	
ball	2.00
Fred Belaner	15.00
	134.00

Members of Scandanuvian Branch and the Swedish Machinist Alliance have al-ready pledged over \$100. One of our members has given us twenty boxes of cigars, which, with other prises, it is proposed to arrange a drawing for benefit of "Daily People" Fund, to take place on Decoration Day. Members are requested to apply to the undersigned for further

(Continued to page 4.)

IN ST. LOUIS.

Many Important Points Touched On and Made Clear.

To the District Council A. A. W. W. Protective Union.
State Federation of Labor.

Twenty cents of the twenty-two that is paid to the Wood Workers District Council finds its way into the pockets of the two "organizers," Messrs. Gebelein and Schultz, who receive a salary of \$18 a week, for which they are supposed to organize local unions of the craft, and try to increase the membership of the unions that are already organized.

How they have organized that part of the Woodworkers known as the Furniture and Hardwood Finishers' Local Union, No. 76? When Gebelein arrived here from Baltimore, about three years ago, local union Ne. 76 had an average of eighty members. Although the finishers paid their pro rata share towards Mr. Gebelein's salary, the union has not yet increased by a single member. And now to cap the climax, the painters refuse to work with the finishers who are doing hardwood finishing in buildings, the painters claiming that hardwood finishing is their work—and all this despite the fact that the finishers have a Building Trades Council working card.

The matter is now in the hands of the Building Trades Council working card.

The matter is now in the hands of the Building Trades Council working card.

The matter is now in the hands of the Building Trades Council working card.

The matter is now in the hands of the Building Trades Council. Judging from present indications the finishers will craw the shortest straw. The Woodworkers Union, of which the finishers are a local, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The painters are not. Here is a hance for the American Federation of Labor to show the strength that it blows so much about.

Some of my readers may ask, "Who is that Mr. Gebelein referred to above?" Why he is the same gentleman who said that the Social Democracy was a falcand then joined it. He is the same gentleman who may be seen and simple of the union. He is the same gentleman who readers may ask, "Who is that Mr. Gebelein referred to above?" Why he is the same gentleman who and the promptly votes against every Socialist resolution that is introduced in th

members are to be tied once more to pay that \$1.500.

Those same men who are now sitting in the City Council and giving organized abor the length, were boomed as "friends of labor" at election time, through the columns of the Labor Compendium, of which the labor fakir, Mr. Steinbiss, is St. Louis representative of the A. A. U. (American Agents Association), a fake organization, whose paper existence was shown up by Comrade Keinard in the columns of The Prople."

The cigarmakers have organized ward committees, who are to canvass the different precincts to "p.ish the labor!" and in-the property of the property of the property of the satisfaction of knowing that the element spoken of was eradicated from the midst of those who were seeking their committees, who are to canvass the different precincts to "p.ish the label." and in-the property of the midst of those who were seeking their entry of the property of the pro

ent precincts to "pash the label," and incidentally to push dues into the pockets of the fakir, which are to be used to advance the moral (?), material (?), and intellectual (?) welfere of their fake

intellectual (?) welfore of their fake leaders.

The above is a brief description of the state of affeirs as they exist amongst pure and simplesom in the Mound city.

An amusing incident occurred here about three weeks ago at a meeting of the so-called Social Democratic party, which was called to elect delegates to their national convention. After the chairman had called the meeting to order, a motion was carried to proceed with the election of delegates. Then the fun or an One of the mentiers asked the following question: lowing question:
"Mr. Chairman, what is the basis of

representation?" The question was a stunner. The chairman was in a pre-dicate ent, and, after recovering his power dicanent, and, after recovering his power of speech, he managed to stammer out: "I—I— do—do—not—how."

Then the "vangle, which lasted fully an hour, began, during which time suggestions and motions were offered until the atmosphere was thick with them. Some of the readers may say, Why did they not refer to their constitution? Why? They have not got any constitution. Hence the wrangle. Any one not acquainted with the situation would have taken it for a gathering of the "Sued Saint Louis Gesang Verein"—such is what is called the "American wing of the Socialist movement." movement."
On Saturday evening, March 17, Sec

On Saturday evening, March 17, Section St. Louis will give a lecture on the Paris Commune, which will conclude with a hop, at the Bundeschor Hall, cornes of 14th and Howard streets. Tickets, twenty-five ceuts a person. A handsome cup and saucer will be presented to each lady attending. All friends of the cause are kindly requested to attend.

Seabchight.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through The Property is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture. No. Socialist, even as frontispiese. Ne Socialist, even though he be no student and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can af-ford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't scrite on both sides of the short.

Don't write on tissue paper. Don't write with pencil.

Don't write with a broom stick if a oothpick is handy, pens preferred. Don't crosed your lines.

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of

the sheet. Don't abbreviate.

Don't forget to give your P. O. address nd date of letter. Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending clippings. Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

The Swindle Label in New London, Ct.

TO THE PEOPLE—There can be no mistake: that cigarmakers blue label of ours is a swindle; it protects the employer, not us, and it is a "good thing" for the gentlemen engaged in the "Label Committee, Label Booming" business. I thought for a time that our experience here in New London was exceptional. New, I see that it is the same all over. Let me tell you an instance of how the label works here:

In a certain shop we were stingled to such an extent on the Sumatra wrappers that we cut our fingers in the effort to make the leaf reach. Finding it impossible even so, we thought the best way out was to buy some Sumatra wrappers ourselves. We did so and bowed meekly under this added exploitation, keeping it secret, hewever. But the boss found it out. And what did he do? One day he waiked into the room and said: "I don't object if any one chooses to buy his own Sumatra: but I must insist that he buy leaf of the identical color that I do." and he has the label, and the International officers won't budge for us.

Whom does that label protect?

Fush the Alliance. Let her enter this town and lake charge of the cigarmakers, and emancipate us from those dirty loafers of Label Committeemen.

There is here an Alliance of longshoremen. Can't the G. E. B. push the good work our (the cigarmakers) way?

CUT-FINGER-TIPS.

New London, Ct., Feb. 10.

· Vancouver Items.

New London, Ct., Feb. 10.

Vancouver items.

TO THE PEOPLE—During the short stay of Comrade Thomas Lawry, of Pittsburg, Pa., advantage was taken to have him speak in New Westminster, B. C. With the aid of a few sympathiser, a hall was secured, dodgers were posted in and around the city, announcing a series of lectures to be given by the comrade, under the auspices of Section Vancouver.

A better place for propaganda purposes than the above mentioned could not be desired. The audience consisted mostly of local sishermen, who had already organised tamselves so athe lines of pure and simpledom. On that proposition the speaker was successful in convincing the victimised of the utter impossibility of ever gaining even temporary benefit from that one-time effectual method, but now absolute bogy, of "no politics in the union," thus placing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the economic wing of the Socialist Labor Movement," The socialist Labor Movement," The following subjects were billed for the occasion: "Principles of the Socialist Labor Movement," "Trades Unionism, True and Faise," "Reform or Revolution, Which," "Government by the Socialist," "Socialism the Salvation of the Working-Classe," "Reform or Revolution, Which," "Government by the Socialist," "Rocalism the Salvation of the Working-Classe," was revery attentive lot. The reapeparance of many of the same faces gave ample proof to the lecturer that he was nowing the seed of revolutionary and militant Socialism in the minds of men, that would never be eradicated.

Of course, as is usual in meetings of that sort, the average number of single taxers, "me-toon," "I'm as good as rou," and "Christian Socialist," were there in all their brilliancy. The time arriving for questions pointed directly to where each and every one of the above-mentioned stood. Although it can be correctly stated that the sensitive nassi organ of the speaker discovered the single taxers by smelling them before they even had time to utter a single sentence, per usual, they went down wi

was enabled to proceed with his work, lasting five nights in all. During that time
about seventy numbers of "The People"
were sold, and a few subscriptions taken
for same.
Notwithstanding the fact that we were
not able to organise a section in New Westmister, the reward will be sooner or later,
for sure, for, the working-class, may it ever
be right but, right or wrong, the workingclass.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 15.

"Bad S. L. P. Yactics."

"Bad S. L. P. Yactics."

TO THE PEOPLE—This evening's "Press-Post" has it that "the non-partianns of Columbus, Ohlo, will put a full ticket in the field this spring." They will also put up a Councilman in every ward, where there are such candiates running on the old party tickets, who will not stand by the manicipal code."

By the way, the promters of this scheme were once members of Section Columbus, but being schemers they very soon found out that they would have to become non-members of Section Columbus, R. L. P. "Bad tactics" ad 'hoosism" have been heard frum ever since.

I ask all Socialists of Columbus to put their shou'ders to the wheel from now on to the day of election. There is no reason why we can't greatly raise our vote of 126 of last spring. This can be done by the proper distribution of literature.

Columbus, O.

Columbus, O. Running the Gauntiet of the S. L. P. Buzz-Saw.

TO THE PEOPLE—Zeal of the Land Busy? Yea, I, even I, also, exceedingly, very exceedingly, very exceedingly exceedingly, will partake of the pig. It savors of nality and worldliness—yet—is it pig."—(Johnson's "Bartholomew Fair," slightly altered.)

lainty and worldiness-yet-us it pig.

(Johnson's "Bartholomew Fair," slightly altered.)

Boston—where else could it happen? At "Elim" they are driving the devil out of his human tenement with as little computation as they would show a man who could not pay his rent. They do it with much soles and bluster, and the devil receives his order frem the ones who eject, and the neighbors are disturbed by the tumult (that is the way "business" is done there.) Now close your eyes and listen. You can hear the full swing of the rerival exhortation, the fervor, the extasy and the spiritual condicts waged with much banqing of the pulpit. You wait for the "Amen. hrudder." "Fray pray. Sister Lifty Whire." "Frailse de Lawd!" "You is a poe sinner." "Hallelulah! De Lamb am here!" etc., and when they do not come you open your eyes, ad you see Job Harriman folivering a Scialist address. You mays see, because if you merely hear, the impression will be wrong. He has all the requirements that make a sky-shark successful. He is emotional, fupat, and he has a good platform

presence. Above all, he knows nothing about Socialism, and, in the long run, had defense will be found of more value to the capitalist class than a hundred attacks As a minister he knows how to piay at the passions and weaknesses of his listener; as alwayer, he knows how to make the most of a weak case; as a fakir, he under stands the great art of dedging; and as a Kaugareo, he has developed the faculty of defauntion.

ers; as alswyer, he knows how to make the most of a weak case; as a finkir, he understands the great art of dodging; and as a Kangareo, he has developed the faculty of defanation.

The address in fixelf was puerile and trite. He mede his andience "iaf" by teling them how his "ant" died and left so many thousand brains. Shades of the olden days! Did we not have to "haf" at that ten years ago, when Mamie Lesse was using it? I cears before that was it not trotted out by the Greenbackers? Has not every great mas from out the West medit until even he feared the andience's patience was worn thinner than his own withcism? It is a little jobs, all right but in jokes, as among human beings; the greed die young, but hardaned reproduces like this serve with distinction through many campaigns. But he had another joks. He was on the subject of shoes, and as he pictured the introduction of machine; he was on the subject of shoes, and as he pictured the introduction of machine; he had another by he was on the subject of shoes, and as he pictured the introduction of machine, and I tell you men that, like all machines, it—is—A LASTING MACHINK! For the subset of the pitch of vibrating, heart-stirring intensity, and said, "And then came the hasting machines, and I tell you men that, like all machines, it—is—A LASTING MACHINK!" For the subset of the shoemaker I riss to say that it is well that it is not in the subset of his conception is sentiment, and when he spoke of the Civil War, he left the inpression that it came about only through a moral upheaval. From that he argues that Socialism will come about from another moral upheaval. From that he argues that Socialism will come about from another moral upheaval. From that he argues that Socialism will come about from another moral upheaval in the same "thrasoni

There was a furry of excitement caused during the meeting by one of those interested carrying alarge rusty milk can onte the platform. It soon became known that the committee in charge of the Harriman tour carry him about in this during his Eastern campaign. Canned Harriman is no more wholesome than canned mule. The chairman was also a study. He sat there with a preoccupied air, and every few seconds he seemed to anap at some time before I divined that he dreamed he was lighting with Deleon and was bitting him. The audience, some two hundred in number, was composed meetily of Social-Democrata, imported, for this occasion only, from all paris of the Siste. The rest were anarchists, freats and soreheads, none representing anything but himself.

There were several interesting announcements, among them being a lecture under the ausplees of the "S. L. P. Kangaroo"—a debate held by the Cave of the Winds, a meeting under the auspless of the S. D. P., a series of lectures by the local anarchists group, section meetings of the S. D. P. and Kangs, the anarchists in the socalled Marx class, etc. There is broadness for you. It is safe to assume that the half-dozen party mebers present out of curiosity, outnumbered all the other VOTERS in the hall. The standing of some of the rif-raff we have cast of its limitrated by the following moral tale: "yes, orris, he iss yet a socialist, alretty, but he don't believe in revolution no mors, the believe in evolution. The always fighting in the barry diaguat him. Aind it? He grow peasermeestic—and he sell his voice to Lomanney for two dollars, but the old dodge of suppression was introduced, and between the howling, the yshoos and a song and dace by the chairman, it was impossible to do anything for a few moments. I saw that the questions were invited. I asked a question, but the old dedge of suppression was introduced, and between the howling, the yshoos and a song and dace by the chairman, it was impossible to do in the non-Y. M. C. A.-itse is a question he must decide in very short

around that the Kangs will have to run pretty hard to catch up with the Debuttes and "fues" F. MAC DONALD. Stoneham, Mass., Feb. 22.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonatide signature and address.]

M. L. F., Dracut, Mass.—Wm. L. Kin-sella, 182 Moody st., Lowell, Mass, wishes to correspond with you.

J. J., New York—The fellow is not necessarily dianonest. When he points out to you the statement in the anti-label article to the effect that \$20,000 are spent here there that \$20,000 are spent here the passage means that that amount is spent here directly on the label. His sen understanding it is simply the result of his poor knowledge of English. That article, and those that preceded it, all go to show that the "Label Committee" is the plom in the Ciparmakers' Union, and that it is the pivot around which all the other faking and officers revolve: that, consequently, the built of all the money collected goes not to the rank and file, but goes to the support of the Label humburg. This is well proved. Consequently, the sum of \$5,000 spent for the specific Label purpose shows nothing; \$20,000 is much mearer to the truth.

S. L. J., New York—Firm I Firm I There is to be no more Seidenberg humbing in New York. That scheme was tried once, and succeeded for the moment, but broke its own neck in the spectre that rose with the facta. The Alliance shall not allow a let of International fakirs, who are in the Strike Committee business to dictate the law io it, or to make raids upon the workers under the guise of strikes that are but sell-outs as was proven in the Seidenberg case.

J. W., Salem. Mass.—If that club really consists of ward heelers and professional politicians, then an invitation from them to be addressed by an S. L. P. man should be spurned with contempt, unless the meeting is to be perfectly public, and the S. L. P. speaker is to be free to appear the wrongfulness and immorality of the club members.

nembers.

L. H. Dedham, Mass.—The policy that the Sick and Death Benefit officers are pursuing is sudangering the attempt of petting out a charter in Massechments. The Massachusetts laws on the subject are infalte-

their stupldity, are going to wreck the S. and D. B. F., it they are let alone.

F. A. Los Angeles, Cal.—Your opinion that "Harriman's nomination job has a good deal in it for him," inasmuch as "it secures for him a long job as campaign speaker, must be based on the false assumption that there is a treasury and a movement back of his nominators, and that he will be an actual candidate. Both notions are wrong. He may get a fow scraps here and there, and that's all.

Much more interesting is that part of his biography hat you give concerning his "Socialist activity," as clerk in the Los Angeles Co-operative store, in overdrawing his alary, and other "activities." You should have made that public over a year ago. The man is now buried; once buried it matters not whether one is 6 feet underground or 60. Thus the biography may be laid aside just now. Occasion may offer to use it later.

L. B. D., Boston, Mass.—Nobody both.

L. B. D., Boston, Mass.—Nobody both-ered about Harriman in this city. He fell flat, and that's, the end of it. As to Provi-dence, he simply dropped it as a hot potato.

N. L. Chicago, Ill.—We here in America need trouble ourselves little about silly anti-S. L. P. articles in papers in Germany The fate of the Socialist movement in Anjerica is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere.

Angelea is to be decided on American soil, not elsewhere.

Roland, Chicago, Ill.—That scheme of taxing the members of the S. and D. B. Fund to make the "Volkszeitung' the organ of the Fund to the tune of \$12,000 a year, is nothing short of an attempt to ram that paper down the threats of people who now repudiate it. There are in New York and vicinity fully 12,000 members of the S. and D. B. Fund, mostly Germans. What do they think of that paper? Why, its own circulation tells the story. Despite the strong efforts to get readers for it, its daily circulation is barely 6,000. Now, even if each of every one of these 6,000 are members of the S. and D. B. Fund, you would have 6,000 members left, that is fully cue-half, who won't take the paper even if given away. But it is sure that 4,000 is the very highest number of S. and D. Fund members who buy the paper. The making of the "Volkszeitung" the compulsory organ of the Fund, would, therefore, mean that the paper is to be crammed down the threats of 8,000 members right around here who now repudiate it. The figures for the whole membership give a still worse showing.

J. C. Chicago, Ill.—It may be readily granted that the Party's present basis of representation is not as good as may be wished for, if a better one is proposed, the convention will certainly accept it. But the Party looks for working conventions and not for paddings.

A. L. Y., Ruffalo, N. Y.—Apply to R. Rheinstein, 521 B'way, of your city. Sometime ago be asked for the same information on the Garment Workers, and got full set of papers. You may also apply to Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary, B. T. and L. A., 23 Duane st, this city.

A. C. Detroit, Mich.—The long and short on it is that the Socialist Movement is not a thing to toy or tride with; it is not to be inholded at for pastime; nor yet is it to be treated as a jurgler's ball. It is a mighty serious thing, to be seriously approached. He who knows not that and tries his fancies on it is exposed to rude shocks. The "shocks" you experience are hereby diagnosed.

Municipal.

(Continued from page 1.)

to be let by the city to the working people at a rental calculated on cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

The immediate establishment of free public bath houses by the city, to be located as conveniently as possible, especially in the shop districts, to be accessible to all.

The city to establish a free employment bureau where the workers can secure re-liable aid in obtaining employment free of charge.

XII.

School education of all children under skitoot cucation of an eniorea under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when actually found necessary, without inflicting the stigma of pauperism.

All business of the city council to be transacted in public; the abolition of secret sessions. XIV.

All public officers to be subject to re-call by their respective constituencies.

XV. We condemn the present system of va-grancy laws which treat poverty as a crime, and the so-called organized chari-ties which are used to supply labor to un-fair employers.

Manifesto.

In submitting this platform and demands to you, workingmen of Hartfori, we point to the fact that every nomince has signed his own resignation blank date. This enables the Socialist Labor Party to withdraw any of its candidates if elected as soon as they do not live and act according to the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

The continuous war between capital and labor is fiercer every year. We call upon you, workingmen of Hartford, to side with the representatives of the class conscious proletariat of America and this city, and elect them to office, for they will work in your interest, what-

for they will work in your interest, what-ever may happen, and against the interest of your oppressors, the capitalist class. In concluding, we remind you of the fact that it is better to vote for the thing you want and not get it, than to vote for something you do not want and get it. Vote for principles upheld by the right men.

Platform Committee: nmittee:
Samuel G. Harrison.
Mathew Lechner.
Joseph Powell.
Frederick Fellerman.

Daily People:

(Continued from page 1.)

information on this matter; also to bear in mind on what dates their installments fall due, so that the money can be collected in due time.

WILLIAM WALKER,
HENRY L. RUBOVITZ,
HARRY CARLESS.

Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-ceived from sources other than those repre-sented in the "L ly People" Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged
Section Akron, O., per W. Garrity
(second payment)
Comrades in Chicago, per Henry
Sales (second payment)
Pruceeds from a call arranged by
lady comrades in St. Paul, per
Miss Helen Jagobson 3.50

Total \$183.00

S. T. & L. A. Cigars should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

ECKSTEIN BROS. HAVE THE BEST S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Ask your dealer for them and take no others. For sale at all Socialist clubs, Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

ECKSTEIN BROS. 72 Avenue B, New York.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-The Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover st. Providence, R. 1.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with P. Fiebiger in the chair. Absent, Brown and Keep; both excused, Keep being in Ohio on an agitation tour. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 24 showed, receipts, \$23.85.

Section Worcester, Mass., reported the expulsion of L. D. Usher, the former secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee, located at Worcester, for conspiracy and treason against the party. The Kentucky State Committee had sent application for charter from Fulton, Ky., but having received another application from the same town, the committee sent word asking that action be deferred until the matter is cleared. Missouri State Committee sent application for reorganized section at Kansas City, Mo. Application granted. The California State Committee sent report of its meeting held in relation to the removal of the seat of said committee to Los Angeles, as ordered by a general vote. There is a conflict of opinion as to the legality of the vote, but as Los Angeles will refer the case to the National Board of Appeals for adjudication, no action was taken.

A sub-committee of two was elected to draft a cal to the sections of the country in the matter of raising funds to establish a daily paper. Committee to report at next meeting.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A

The regular meeting of the General Ex-

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Feb. 23, with the following members present: Cohen, DeLeon, Vogt, Luck and Brewer.

Comrade DeLeon was chosen chairman.

Communications: One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., requesting that in the futre, when D. A. 12 appeals for funds for any local alliance under its jurisdiction, all such funds be forwarded direct to the district secretary, so that a proper record of the receipts for such purpose can be kept and published in the official organ. "The People." This resolution was pussed owing to the action of the Philadelphia "Tagellatt," a Kangaroo paper, having garbled the report sent them by the secre-

owing to the action of the Philadelphia "Tagetlatt," a Kangaroo apper, having garbled the report sent them by the secretary of L. A. 104 striking textile workers. Action: Secretary instructed to write D. A. 12 and notify them that the request was granted; and that hereafter, when the appeal of a district alliance for any lecal alliance is indorsed by the General Executive Board, all moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal.

Executive Roard, sill moneys are to be sent direct to the district alliance making the appeal.

One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., donating \$5.50 to the Philadelphia rextile workers is trike Received and money forwarded to D. A. 12, Philadelphia.

One from Detroit Mixed Alliance stating that when the case of the temporary injunction which the I. T. U. had secured against the S. T. and L. A. printers' label, had been heard in court, the judge decided that the I. T. U. had no case, and threw it out. The I. T. U. had no case, and threw it out. The I. T. U. had no case, and threw it out. The I. T. U. had no case, and the leaves of paers, and the case will come up in a few days, and the Alliance wishes to have some advice from the Board The rewspaper reports that the Alliance was enjoined were false. Action: Secretary instructed to notify the local alliance of Detroit to continue the fight.

One from Section Yonkers donating \$2.75 to L. A. 104 striking textile workers of Philadelphia, Pa. One from L. A. 203, textile workers of Pascoag, R. I., donating \$5 to the Philadelphia textile workers.

Several from D. A. 17, R. I., stating that the officers of the National Federation of Textile Operators of America had been faced by the officers of D. A. 17, with the result that D. A. 17 is organizing right and left. The organizers of the N. F. of A walk home with their charters under their arm, and have even shordened the thought of holding their national convention in Providence, the place being too hot for them and, contrary to the referendrum, have decided to meet in Tover, N. H.

Several from L. A. 200, of Sing Sing, N. Y., in relation to their strike against

ing too hot for then, and, contrary to the referendum, have decided to meet in Tover, N H
Several from L. A. 200, of Sing Sing.
N. Y., in relation to their strike against the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, which is still on They are holding a fair, Feb. 19 to 24, to raise funds to continue the strike. Secretary stared he had visted the strikers several times since the last meeting of the Board, and everything is going on well.

One from L. A. 263, Seattle, Wash, forwarding \$8 for the Philadelphia Textile Workers. Received and forwarded.
One from L. A. 249, Cigarmakers, London, Ont., requesting the S T and L. A labels for use on cigars in their city. Request granted and labels forwarded.
One from Chicago, Ill. stating that organizer Curran, of the Amalgamateü Association of Engineers, was making statements against the Alliance and its officers, and information was requested on the same. Attended to by the secretary.
Communications were also received from Brisben, Pa.; New Loudon, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; London, Ont.; Olneyville, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Akron, O.; Stoneham, Mass.; Circinnati, O.; Budo, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Detroit, Mich; East Orange, N. J.; Riverpoint, M. R. I. Lynn, Mass., asking general information, forwarding per capita, etc.

Communication was also received from Scetion Schenetady, terwarding \$2 for the Philadelphia Textile Worwere. Received and noney forwarded to Philadelphia.

Charters were granted to:

Derver Mived Alliance Penver, Col.

Charters were granted to:
Derver Mixed Alliance Denver, Col.
Carpenters' A' lance New Rritain, Ct.
Ledyard Mixed Alliance, New London,

Ct.
Mived Trade Alliance, Ballard, Wash.
National Trade Alliance of Iron and
Metal Workers of the United States and
Canada.
There being no further business, the
meeting adjourned.
W. L. Brower, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Comrade 8. Cchulberg, organiser of the International Iron and Metal Workers Al-liance, will make a tour through the state commencing March 5, and closing March

Organizers and comrades are hereby urged to do all they can to make Comrade Schulberg's visit a success. All from and metal workers should be urged to attend the meetings, so that Alliances can immediately be formed. The expenses of the comrade will be very light, if any, as the iron Workers and Metal Workers Association has voted a sum of money for the tour.

17th instant, inclusive. Now, comrades, get your coats off.

Chas. J. Mencks,
State Secretary.

NEW HAVEN.—For the readers of THE PROPLE we have the cheering news that, with the genesous aid of comrades, Section New Haven now has its own headquarters, at 853 Grand avenue, which will be open for everybody every evening and Sunday afternoon. We are prepared to meet all just demands: a variety of Socialist books, journals and pamphiets will be on hand to aid the student of Socialism. Cigars and temperance drinks are sold at lowest rates, and a pool table is there for sports. Readers of THE PROPLE and their friends are invited to call on us very soon and frequently.

Harronn.—Sections having by laws are requested to send copies of same to Section Hartford, addressed to the undersigned.

SAM G. HARRISON,
Box 20, Burnside, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STONEHAM.—The Town Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Stoneham, having filed its list of officers and members with the secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with Jeremiah O.Fibelly, the duly elected secretary of the Party, called in accordance with the election act, a caucus to make nominations for the March town elections. The meeting meeting was called to order by Ired E. Buker, chairman of the town committee; James J. Devlin was elected permanent chairman, and Louis Breitenstein was elected secretary; James Mullin and Chas. Poole were elected tellers. The polis were held open from seven o.clock until halpast intention:

Selectman—Fred E Buker.

nine. The following were placed in ination: Selectman—Fred E. Buker. Overseer of the Poor—Elmer E. Walte. Assessor—John L. White. Sewer Commissioner—Henry Meagher. Trustee of the Pubic Library—William

Trustee of the Publc Library—William J. Corcoran, Jr. School. Ommittee—Francis Macdonald. This is the only caucus held in the town, as it is the custom of the capitalist parties to "bury their differences and unite on a good man." The entry of a party into the field under the political designation recognized by the state authoricies has rather shaken the uniters, and this is probably the last year in which party lines will not be drawn.

We expect to poll a large vote, and as the work done has been of the most solid and sound character, it will leave a good effect on the presidential vote next November.

FITCHBURG will have a meeting and try reorganize, Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m., G. A. R. Hail, Charles Kroll, of Prov-ence, R. I., will address the meeting. LOWELL.—The section meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. Some comrade from out of town always is present to address the meeting.

LAWRENCE.—The comrades of the Merrimack Valley sections, Lowell, Haverhill, and Groveland, and all comrades in the vicinity who can do so, are invited to gather at the headquarters of Section Lawrence, in Central Building, 316 Sasex street, on Sunday, Marsh 18, to assist in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Paris Commune.

THOMAS MERHOAN, JOHN HOWARD, Committee on Arrangements.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK CITY CONVENTION.—The City NEWARK CITY CONVENTION.—The City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, Board of Street and Water Commissioners and Trustees of City Home, will be held at Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, on Saturday, March 3. Convention will be called to order at 8 p. m. All members should be on hand early. By order of County Committee, A. P. WITTEL, Organizer.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 26, 1900.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor of Rhode Island.

Colfandres.—The Caucus Act of 1899, with which our Party is obliged to comply, makes necessary many changes in the methods we have heretofore employed in making nominations. In order to comply with the law, and at the same time prevent possible thwarting of our purpose by outside influences, it is necessary to hold two conventions. One the regular Party convention, such as we have always held it, and composed of delegates from the sections direct; and the other the legal convention, composed of delegates elected under the provisions of the Caucus Act, where it applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the caucuses.

On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8

it applies, otherwise by the sections, but on the same basis of representation as that of the caucuses.

On Saturday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock, the regular State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode island will be held in Textile Hall, 1935 Westminster street. The business of the convention will be the preparation of the list of candidates for state offices; the election of candidates for state offices; the election of candidates for State offices; the election of delegates to the National Convention; the adoption of a platform and an address to the voters, and the transaction of such business as may be presented in the interest of the Purty. The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten members in good standing, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof.

On Wednesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock, the legal State and Congressional conventions—of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, for the purpose of nominating state and congressional tickets.

The basis of representation will be as follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected at caucuses subject to Chapter 662 of the General Lawa: one delegate for

The basis of representation will be as follows: In Providence, delegates will be elected at caucuses subject to Chapter 662 of the General Laws; one delegate for every fifty votes polled within the jurisdiction of the caucus for the party candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the state, and one additional delegate for every major fraction thereof. In the for every major fraction thereof. In the remainder of the state, the sections shall elect delegates upon the same basis, each section electing the number of delegates the vote within its jurisdiction entities it to. By order of State Committee, CHARLES KROLL, Secretary.

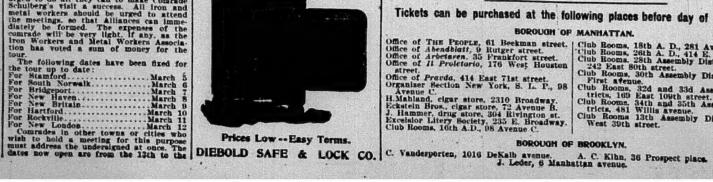
PROVIDENCE.—A special meeting of Section Providence. S. L. P., will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Saturday evening, March 10, at 7.30. Business of importance relating to nominations and arrangements for the coming campaign will come up. All comrades are urged to be on hand. By order of City Committee, A. REISEROFF, Secretary.

S. L P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in English, serman and Polish, per 100 50c.
Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100 40c.
Due Cards, per hundred 40c.
Application Carda, English and German, per 100 40c.
Rubber Seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each 67c.
Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street. New York city.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO. . W. Bendle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

happiness.

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that ne such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of preductions.

more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct To the obvious fact that our despote system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, they is replained of the markly which it along produces is dealed the markly

labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-sperative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the medera factors of civilization.

Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:
1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

2. The municipalities to obtain nossession of the local railroads, fer-

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be deckred inalienable Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of a and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources. of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

to be exempt School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

abridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalisation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it avists.

municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers

thambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal helidays. The principle of proportional representation to be intro-

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

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4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m. as Greene avenue
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